

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1894.

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VOL. XXVII.

## FREE COINAGE.

Georgia's Democrats Demand the Remonetization of Silver.

THEY NAME A STATE TICKET.

Hon. William Yates Atkinson, of Coweta, Nominated for Governor.

CANDLER FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

William Clinton Made a Good Race, but Was Defeated.

UNUSUAL HARMONY PREVAILS

With the Leaders Who Were Selected, and the Platform Adopted, the Majority Will Be Immense.

### THE TICKET.

For Governor—WILLIAM Y. ATKINSON, of Coweta.  
For Secretary of State—ALLEN D. CANDLER, of Hall.  
For Comptroller General—WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, of Richmond.  
For State Treasurer—ROBERT U. BARDEMAN, of Newton.  
For Attorney General—JOSEPH M. TERRELL, of Meriwether.  
For Commissioner of Agriculture—R. T. NESBITT, of Cobb.

**FINANCIAL PLANK OF PLATFORM.**  
We demand the immediate passage of such legislation as will restore silver to its constitutional position as a money metal, and will secure at once the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver on a parity and give to every dollar in circulation, whether coin or paper, the same debt-paying and purchasing power.

### THE CONVENTION ASSEMBLES.

The hall of the House presented a new scene yesterday at noon. The democracy of Georgia has met, has named its candidates and has selected the platform upon which they are to make the canvass which is before them.

It was a magnificent convention and a magnificent day's work.  
Never in the history of the party has there been gathered such a convention in Georgia. Never, indeed, in Georgia's history has there been such a gathering of the members of any political party. From Rabun



TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN BOYNTON.

up to Tybee light they came—a thoroughly representative gathering of representative men. There were men who, in their life's business represented not one calling alone, but all walks of life were represented in that convention which filled the hall of the house of representatives to much more than the overflowing stage. It was notable that the large number of sterling representative farmers who had left their farms and their plantations to lend their presence to the party's councils. There were doctors and merchants and lawyers—prominent men all of them—and all were filled with true enthusiasm. As somebody very aptly put it, "that convention could of itself carry any election in Georgia." The remark may not have been literally true, but it illustrates the great and true representative character of the body.

As for the work of the convention, the nomination of the state ticket consumed but little time, save in one instance and that was in the contest for secretary of state. Hon. William Clinton, the "warhorse of Chatham," had many enthusiastic friends in the convention, but the gallant "Pigeon Rooster" had more and was selected as the party's nominee. The contest was close and exciting, however, and formed one of the interesting features of the convention.

Then there was the platform. The committee appointed by Chairman Clay spent all the afternoon and part of the night in arranging the different features of this important document. When its report was made, it bore the endorsement of every member of that committee and proved to be just what it was expected that the committee would make—a thoroughly excellent platform upon which every true democrat in Georgia can stand and with it as a basis can make a gallant fight for party supremacy.

After the platform had been submitted to the convention there was a little ripple

over an effort to substitute a different endorsement of the administration than that which the committee recommended, but this effort failed and the convention, by a practically unanimous vote, endorsed the work of the committee.

The story of the convention is here told in detail.

**The Chamber Fills Up.**  
For an hour preceding that fixed for the assembly of the democratic state convention, the hall of the house of representatives presented an enlivening spectacle. It was easy to see that Hon. Bill Harris, of Worth, was there, for he knew every body by their home title. Major George T. Barnes, of Augusta, was an early arrival, with Colonel Peter Kelly, of Savannah, and Colonel Robertson, of Habersham, supporting him. Colonel Harrison, of Quitman county, as solid and yet as fiery as of old, sought out a seat by an open window, where he might catch a cool breeze when the scene within became too hot. Judge Pace, of Newton county, and Dr. Stewart, of Rockdale, were the centers



CHAIRMAN CLAY RAPS FOR ORDER.

of interested groups. Among the younger men who moved about was Price Gilbert, of Muscogee, and B. D. Evans, of Washington county. Colonel W. A. Charters, of Lumpkin, and Gus Fite, of Bartow, sat near by. The two candidates for secretary of state, Hon. A. D. Candler and Colonel Clinton, arrived early. The former moved about familiarly among the delegates, while the latter took his stand on the speaker's desk, where he could command a view of all that was going on. Hon. Martin A. Calvin, who had been pushing a canvass for the commission of agriculture, was warmly greeted by those who had become acquainted with him during his long service in the state legislature. Colonel N. E. Harris, of Bibb county, which has met to name the men who are to stand up with all the grace of a veteran. The delegation from Fulton were seated pretty well to the front, where they had a good chance to see and to be seen.

It was at 11:45 a. m. that a mighty cheer broke from the rear of the audience which packed the hall. It was the signal of the presence of Mrs. Atkinson, whose zealous assistance her husband owes so much.

**Temporary Organization.**  
As the city bell rang out the hour of the day, Hon. Allen Fort ascended the tribune and called the assembly to order.  
"Fellow democrats of Georgia," he said, "the hour has arrived when it becomes my duty to call to order the convention which has met to name the men who are to be the governor and the state officers of Georgia. In performing this task, I have decided to resort to no speech-making, but to ask the convention to proceed at once to the discharge of the business for which it has been assembled."

"Mr. Chairman," said Hon. F. H. Richardson, of Fulton, catching the eye of the presiding officer, "I rise to name for the temporary chairmanship a man who is worthy the regard of every true democrat. He has proved his fidelity, with his own blood often verging upon the brink of indeliberation, but whose heart is true and bright as the clearest crystal that lies in the ocean's depths. Among all who have gone off into the third party, but few are young men, and of the gifted youths who now carry the banner of democracy none bears a brighter name. We should stand by the young men who are soon to take the places of those now passing away. I honor those whose hair has grown gray in the struggle for confederate independence, but I say, the young men should renege in your places the young men whom you deem worthy to be your successors. Thomas R. R. Cobb has no peer among the thousands of bright young men in Georgia. His devotion to his party and his ancestral name are guarantees of the faith which may be reposed in him." Mr. Richardson's speech was frequently interrupted with cheers.

Hon. Price Gilbert, of Muscogee, in nominating ex-Governor James S. Boynton, of Spalding, briefly said:  
"I nominate one whose name is known throughout the state as a soldier, statesman, jurist and patriot—James S. Boynton, of Spalding."

Messrs. E. S. Miller, of Muscogee, and Charles J. Bayne, of Richmond, seconded the nomination of Mr. Cobb, in glowing terms, while the same duty was performed for Judge Boynton by Judge Daniel, of Spalding county.

The roll of counties was then called,



SEEN IN CONVENTION HALL.

showing Judge Boynton to have a decided lead, but giving to Mr. Cobb a vote that was highly flattering. Chatham and Floyd divided equally. In which they were followed by many other counties. The close of the roll showed the vote to stand:  
Boynton, . . . . . 2334  
Cobb, . . . . . 1199.  
Before the vote was cast up, Hon. T. R. R. Cobb rose in his place, and in words of

true eloquence, withdrew his name and moved the unanimous nomination of Judge Boynton.

"I never would have permitted the use of my name," said Mr. Cobb, "had I known that Judge Boynton wanted the place. I would have yielded to him my personal wishes. In doing so my exclamation is: 'Long live democracy.' That man is not worthy the name of democrat who, even when turned down, does not go boldly up to the ballot box and do his duty. I was not a Cobb man in this canvass, but a Boynton man, but he beat me without my help." Mr. Cobb spoke for some time in a patriotic mood, arousing the wildest enthusiasm.

The vote was thereupon made unanimous.

Mr. H. H. Canine also seconded the nomination.

**Trox Bankston's Break.**  
It was at this point that Trox Bankston created a scene, and precipitated such a tangle as has been but seldom seen in a convention.

Mourning his desk, Mr. Bankston began very quietly, talking about the democracy in his county.

"Steve Clay," he broke out, "is accused of certain things in Fannin county. I have seen him."

Such a storm of hisses never faced a speaker before. Why Mr. Bankston should have introduced such a subject was a mystery. For five minutes the hisses kept up, but Bankston was waving his arms

wildly, talking all the time, but no one could hear him.

"Hon. Steve Clay," he said, "who sat on the other side of the hall, arose, and was trying to reply to Bankston, though not a word that he said could be heard."

A dozen men were trying to restrain both speakers. Mr. Clay was greatly worked up. "I desire to say," said Mr. Clay, at last getting in a word over the tumult, "that in all conventions every man ought to be heard. My young friend from Gadsden is entitled to be heard."

Meantime the hissing of Bankston continued. Hon. H. H. Carlton was on his feet, talking part. "This is a mob," he exclaimed. "Among democrats every man should be heard. If we are to turn this into a mob, then let us suppress free speech."

Bankston and Clay were both attempting to speak, when Chairman Boynton ruled that neither should be heard, as their private quarrel in no wise concerned the convention.

It was at this time that Hon. Gus Fite, of Bartow, stood on his desk, and the controversy between himself and Carlton was quite as spicy as that going on between Bankston and Clay.

Mr. Clay finally insisted that as a question of privilege he should be permitted to explain the matter.

Mr. Canine moved that the question of privilege be settled by a rising vote declaring Mr. Clay the permanent chairman.

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Mr. Clay was then escorted to the chair, and began by explaining the Fannin county matter to which Mr. Bankston referred. He held in his possession an affidavit from the man who was quoted as having made charges against him, in which he denied that he ever did so.

Mr. Bankston, who had never given up the floor, said:

"The chairman's explanation is satisfactory to me, and I withdraw all I said."

Chairman Clay then resumed by thanking the convention for placing him in the chair, as it gave him control of the campaign. "All my time and energy will be

given to the cause." Tracing the history of democratic rule in Georgia he deduced that it had given honest government to the people. "Every man who joins the democracy ought to be conversant with its principles. We should battle until every principle is carried out. I hope that next week's news will show that Cobb has been crushed out in Alabama."

"From a national standpoint, democracy will give us within a few days a new tariff bill, taking millions of burden off the shoulders of the people. It will give us an income. Although on some points I differ with our chief magistrate, yet I believe that a more incorruptible man never sat in the chair of Washington."

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this room is packed with delegates today.

Hon. Warren Hill, in a warm argument, seconded the nomination. "Georgia," he said, "contains no truer nor more loyal citizen than Hon. Steve Clay, of Cobb. He would not use a greater loyalty for democracy than had ever been touched before."

As speaker of the house and president of the senate no man was better qualified to preside."

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A. Harris, of Worth, Wright of Elberton, Moss of Cobb, and Jones of Dougherty, were sent out to conduct the nominees to the platform.

**The Nominee Speaks.**  
There was no more delighted spectator in the audience than Mrs. Atkinson, who sat with the teeth set in a smile, as she saw her husband conducted to the platform. Her eyes met him for an instant, when they looked apart, as it was such a trying occasion. It was some minutes before Colonel Atkinson could find vent to talk, so great was the enthusiasm of the delegates.



ROBERTS, OF DOUGLAS, AN ORIGINAL ATKINSON MAN.

They stood upon desks and tables, throwing hats in air and waving handkerchiefs. It was indeed a notable scene. For several minutes the delegates on the floor of the convention and the visitors who filled the galleries gave themselves over to unrestrained expression of their enthusiasm. Men jumped on desks, raised their hats and handkerchiefs, all the while cheering as if mad. Ladies in the galleries gave a regular chattering salute, waving their handkerchiefs, parasols and clapping their hands in genuine enthusiasm.

When the applause had subsided sufficiently to allow anybody to be heard, Chairman Clay said: "Gentlemen of the convention, it now gives me the greatest pleasure to introduce to you the man whom you have chosen with such unanimity to be your standard bearer in the battle upon which we are entering. He needs no introduction from me, for he has a place already in the hearts of all of you. He is Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, the favorite son of Coweta, who has now become Georgia's favorite son."

**Colonel Atkinson Begins.**  
This was the signal for another demonstration. When the cheering had ceased Colonel Atkinson, in a clear, calm voice began:

"Members of the State Democratic Convention: I thank you most heartily for this reception, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the honor you have this day conferred upon me. I pledge you my life and my honor that if I am elected."

"No 'if' about it." "Knock out that 'if'." "We won't have that word in your dictionary," came from all parts of the house. Then there was more cheering.

"Yes, boys, but I insist upon it," said Colonel Atkinson, when he could resume. "I insist upon that 'if,' and I say again, that if I am elected I shall prove recreant to my trust if I do not meet and refute any slanders which enemies may make against my nominee or against the democratic party. I pledge you this, and I pledge you more, that if every democratic foot for the party 'what I shall do, there need be no 'if' about it, and we will roll up in Georgia an \$8,000 majority for the grand old party."

"I'll do it," "Yes, boys," "You can count on me!" These and similar expressions greeted this remark, coming from all parts of the hall.

"We have passed through a campaign of friendly rivalry. That is now at an end, and after this hour it is no longer a question between individuals. It is not a question of like and dislike. That has all been eliminated, and now we rise to the lofty question of a choice between a party of principles and a party without principles. After this hour I am a candidate for nothing. It is now a question of the party and principles which are erroneous,isms which are dangerous and which, it must be borne in mind, being destroyed, are dangerous, and which, if they are not destroyed, are dangerous by being espoused by any man, no matter who he be. The principles and the purposes of the enemies of the democratic

party in 1894 cannot be, and are not, more respectable now than they were in 1892, when Mrs. Leese and Weaver were their chief advocates.

"After this hour I call upon no man to be loyal to me or to be faithful to my interests. I take today in my hands the standard of the democratic party, and I say to the democrats of Georgia to stand by me until the fight is finished. Let us make war not only upon those principles that threaten our government, but upon those methods that threaten chaos to the south, and will, if carried to their last analysis, engulf us in ruin."

"The democratic party has been faithful to the people of Georgia. Its administration of state affairs has always been just and always progressive. It has always been kind and just to every Georgian, no matter what his race and color. It has always been always be trusted to treat with fairness and justice every human being in Georgia, white or black. But it is one thing to treat all with justice and another to pursue that policy that looks to the ultimate ruin of both races. I call your attention to the agencies that are at work in Georgia today, and I say to you that there must be fought a chosen bolt of heaven's lightning to blast a man or men who, from personal ambition are willing to bring ruin to the country and misery to our people."

"But now the time has come for work and not for words alone. I know of but one way to whip a thing, and that is to fight it. When something is dangerous, dangerous, ruinous faces us, it is our duty to handle it without gloves and to stamp it out. I say to accomplish this we must be fought a chosen bolt of heaven's lightning to blast a man or men who, from personal ambition are willing to bring ruin to the country and misery to our people."

"The closing hour of the evening session was brimful of sensation. And Atlanta's representative, Hon. Charles I. Brannan, jumped into leadership."

It was a victory gallantly fought for and handsomely won, and brought to Mr. Brannan showers of compliments. Earlier in the day the libb delegation, through Hon. Marion Harris, introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the democratic executive committee in calling the next general con-

vention, when you go home from this convention to take an active hand in the organization of the party in your county, and right now I call upon every man who will pledge to do that, to rise to his feet in this convention hall."

"Call the other side," said some fellow, laughing.

"My friend says 'Call the other side,'" replied Colonel Atkinson.

"This is a democratic convention and there is no other side to that proposition. And if every man here will do what he has pledged to do, when the election in October comes, there will literally be no other side to Georgia politics."

**Should Be True to Itself.**  
"Now, I want to ask this convention to be true to itself; true to its convictions. Let your public utterances be the truth, and let them not be a dodge. I ask you to give me and the democracy of Georgia a clear cut, democratic state platform, and I pledge you my word that I know how to win with that. There's one thing that I do not know, and that is how to dodge. And I don't want to begin learning in this campaign."

Colonel Atkinson concluded by again thanking the convention for the honor which it had bestowed upon him, and as he retired from the speaker's chair, he was given another great ovation. His speech was a most timely and most excellent one, and was greeted with great applause throughout.

**A Spirited Fight.**  
The contest for secretary of state assumed a very spirited shape, considering that it began so calmly, and for a while it looked as if the warhorse of Chatham was likely to land in the capitol instead of Candler. The friends of the latter, however, stood firm against one of the most able and most popular men upon a man who had an instructed majority at his back.

It was Judge J. B. Bates who placed the name of Hon. A. D. Candler in nomination. He spoke of Colonel Candler's early struggle, his work as a school teacher, the men whom he had built up, his services in the army, his defeat of Jimmy Speer in the ninth district and the record which he had made as a model citizen.

Hon. George T. Barnes, of Richmond, followed in support of Colonel Candler. His speech was vote-making, as well as vote-catching.

Colonel John T. Hutcheson, as the son of parents who had been pupils under Colonel Candler, paid him a tribute as heartfelt as it was unique.

It began to be felt that Colonel Clifton was not going to be named. When Mr. Whitaker, of Troup, arose to second the nomination of Clifton, which had not yet been made, it created some merriment. It was then developed that Colonel Pope Barrow, who was to nominate Colonel Clifton,

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vention for the nomination of governor and statehouse officers shall direct that the several counties of this state shall select delegates to said convention on the same day throughout the state."

There was a good deal of shuffling and wire-working before the resolution could be brought to consideration. It was evident that there were some politicians in opposition to it. It was shuffled aside for a while, and a resolution of somewhat similar character, introduced by Mr. Dickson, of Newton, was tabled.

But Charley Brannan had his eye on that Bibb resolution. It came up again, with Judge Gardner, of Pike, making a strong speech for its passage. "This," he said, "is to do away with the evil of a six months' campaign—whereas that we may get rid of our political power in one day. It takes no right from the state, it but still leaves them in control of the party."

Hon. Bob Lewis, of Hancock, argued that the passage of this resolution would reflect upon counties which had acted in the campaign just ended. It would insinuate that there were people who had not had a fair chance. It would be tyrannical to order all counties to vote on the same day.

It was here that Charley Brannan jumped into the arena. Mounting the highest desk in the hall, he attracted attention. "The state executive committee," he said, "is but our servant. We are the people. All power gets from us. Since we make it, we can change it."

He then stepped to the clerk's desk and read the following platform:

**The Platform.**  
"We, the representatives of the democratic party of Georgia, in convention assembled, declare our unflinching faith in the principles which brought the party into existence under the wise leadership of Jefferson, and which gave victory to the democratic party."

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in 1892, under the mastery leadership of Grover Cleveland. We declare anew our devotion to the fundamental principles of sound democracy; that the federal government is one of limited powers derived only from the constitution; determined opposition to all centralizing tendencies; a strict adherence to the doctrine of local self-government, and of the rights of each state to govern itself and exercise all functions of government not delegated in the constitution to the federal government; taxation only for the purposes of government honestly administered; gold and silver, the money of the constitution as primary money; equal and exact justice to all men, and the courageous and faithful discharge of official duties, making the people the people."

"While it is true that only state officers are to be nominated by this convention, and only state officers are to be elected at the approaching October election, and that the direct question upon which the people are to vote is the election of a democratic party should be entrusted with and continued in control of our state government—makes it a state and not a national contest, yet, we cannot ignore the fact that the interior, has rendered invaluable services to the people of the country at large, and awakened the particular pride of his fellow citizens of Georgia."

"We have an abiding faith in the courage, wisdom, honesty and patriotism of President Cleveland and appreciate the difficulties confronting his administration in its efforts to remedy the evil effects of republican rule and extravagance."

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"It comes," he said, "with the seal of unanimous approval from your committee, and without a note of dissent." He said that the committee was a type of the party. That the members were firm believers in the great democratic principles of bimetalism, and with one heart and one mind had agreed upon the principle of bimetalism and had put it in the platform. Individual ideas had been laid aside and all differences had yielded to party patriotism. The platform was one of pure and undefiled democracy. The democrats of Georgia believe that gold and silver shall be legal tender in this republic. Mr. Berner spoke at some length, showing what the party had done since it had got into power, and said: "They have begun to redeem the pledge upon silver and before another twelve months rolls around the people of Georgia and the people of this union will see that the administration has redeemed that pledge."

He then declared that that pledge would also be his. He thanked God for a president who had the courage to look squarely into the face of the senate, and pointing them to the platform of the party, he pledged his support to it. With the house at his back, the President would give the country tariff for revenue only.

"We have," he said, "much with which to continue the party in power. I am confident that we will restore silver to its constitutional position as a money metal, and will secure at once the free and unlimited use of the dollar as a unit of currency, and give to every dollar in circulation, whether coin or paper, the same debt-paying and purchasing power."

"We further demand a just and equitable tax on income."

"We guarantee to the people of Georgia a continuance of a wise and honest administration of state affairs inaugurated and maintained by the democratic party and which has secured for the people of Georgia for so many years the blessing of good government."

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LOOKS OUT FOR ALL

## MAKING HEADWAY WITH THE TARIFF

### JUDGE BREUILLAC QUESTIONS HIM.

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The Murderer Seems to Have Been a Man.

**SULLIVAN      SCHLEY      COMPROMISES**

CHINA MEANS BUSINESS NOW

Tien Tsin, August 2.—A council of war was held today. Afterward the viceroy took the representatives of European powers that have been consulted of the ultimate defeat of the Japanese. He had no fears of the success over Taku, as the garrison there had been strongly reinforced.

The emperor of China has issued a manifesto in response to Japan's declaration of war. He declares that the emperor accepts the war with Japan as a just and necessary one, and orders the viceroys and commanders of the imperial courts to "root these pestilential Japanese from their lairs."

The emperor throws the whole blame for the shedding of blood upon the Japanese, and, he asserts, are fighting in an unjust cause.

The emperor has expressed a desire to come to Tien Tsin in order to be near the center of interest, but Viceroy Li Hung Chang is opposed to the movement on the ground that Tien Tsin does not afford suitable accommodations for the emperor.

**The Japanese Loss.**

Shanghai, August 2.—An official telegram has been received here from Tien Tsin which says: "In the battles fought July 27th and July 28th, at Yashan, the Japanese were repulsed with a loss of over 2,000 men. The Japanese squadron and a consist- ing of thirteen vessels had sailed from

which says "In the battles fought July 27th and July 28th, at Yashan, the Japanese were repulsed with a loss of over 1,000 men." The Chinese are saying some 3,000 men were killed.

A force of thirteen vessels has sailed from Chee-Foo for Cores, and a battle is expected in consequence.

**Demand His Passports.**

Yokohama, August 2.—The Chinese minister T'ung has demanded his passports. The Chinese residents in Japan are being placed under the protection of the United States legation.

It is stated here today that the Japanese have withdrawn all their troops from Seoul.

It is also rumored that 20,000 Chinese soldiers have crossed the Korean frontier.

Advices received here from different points in China and Japan state that the Japanese in China and the Chinese in Japan are endeavoring to remove under the protection of the United States Legation in each country.

**Russia's Position.**

St. Petersburg, August 2.—It is officially announced that Russia will not participate in the settlement of the war between China and Japan.

**LARGE FIRE IN DETROIT.**  
**A Business Block in Flames—One Fireman Killed.**  
Detroit, Mich., August 2.—At 3:20 o'clock this afternoon fire broke out in Hunter, Mich. Weyler & Co. building, on the corner of Water street. The entire block bounded by Franklin, Rivard and Ropelle streets was in flames. The fire was caused by a defective boiler under control. One fireman, Eugene McCarthy, of engine company No. 19, was injured by a falling wall at 4 o'clock.

**FOUR WERE KILLED.**  
**The Loss by Wednesday Night's Fire in Chicago, Ill., August 2.—**Today's revision of the results of last night's fire in the union district places the total loss at \$1,190,000. The total number of men thrown out of work by the fire is 2,200 and the total loss to the business community is \$1,200,000. The fire broke out at 11:30 p. m. and before eight of them can

The list of casualties so far as known is as follows:

**Dead.**

**LIEUTENANT JOHN MCGINN,** of the Ireboath Gaysay, burned; died at county hospital.

**WILLIAM WOLLENFEL,** 683 Union avenue, struck by a cap blown from a dynamite explosion to the river and drowned; body recovered.

**UNKNOWN MAN, knocked into the river and drowned.**

**UNKNOWN BOY, seventeen years old, burned to death.**

**The injured are:**

**Edward Byrne, pipeman, burned; will recover.**

**Captain Pyrie, engine company 14, struck in the eye by stream of water from dynamite.**

**Captain Farcel, fireboat Yosemite, overcame by smoke; will recover.**

**John Gray, pipeman, badly burned about face, body and arms.**

**Peter Phelan, pipeman, overcome by heat and burned.**

**William Daniel Murphy, hook and ladder company, knocked insensible by flying brick.**

**John J. Slattery, fireman, hit by swinging**

will recover.

Otto Richter, injured from lumber pile, was taken to the hospital, where he was broken and injured internally; may recover.

**Another Large One in Chicago.**

Chicago, August 2.—The lumber district of Chicago, which has been the scene, at a time, threatened to rival in destruction that of last night. Before it was subdued it wiped out the lumber yards of the Chicago Lumber company. A. J. McBean, cedar chests, and P. Farrell, cedar posts. In addition to the lumber yards, the wooden building of the Chicago Lumber company, on the corner of Adams and Adams avenue, was totally destroyed. The fire tonight was on a piece of land 250 feet long and half as wide lying between Adams and Adams avenue. It is chiefly east of where the fire broke last night. Loss tonight, \$50,000.

The eight-story building at No. 15 West Adams street, which was the headquarters of the Chicago Lumber company, on an Buena street was cleaned out by the fire last night while the lumber yards were burning. The house was the largest of which the Chicago Decorative Supply company, which cost \$20,000, and the Chicago Cash company, which cost \$25,000, were the owners. It contained a large number of bicycles, which lost \$25,000. The total loss to the building and occupants will be \$100,000.

**Firemen Killed.**—Two firemen were killed and five injured in a fire today, which destroyed the mill building at Rancolph and Jefferson streets. The loss will aggregate \$35,000; fully insured. The building was situated in the heart of the mill district. The names of the two firemen who were killed are George Goytzer and George Dickie, and they died on their way to the hospital.



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## 10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., August 3, 1894.

## The Convention and Its Work.

Both on the ticket nominated and the platform adopted, the democracy of Georgia, in yesterday's convention, has commended itself in strong terms to the people of the state.

The ticket is a good one—the platform is a good one. Both will receive the overwhelming endorsement of the people, and Georgia will roll up this year, as usual, her traditional democratic majority.

The fear that the convention would dodge or evade issues on which the people had a right to demand expression has been, fortunately, disposed of and the threatened danger involved in an unqualified endorsement of specific principles or policies that the people do not endorse, has been happily averted.

The courage, patriotism, wisdom and honesty of the president are very properly recognized, and the free and unlimited coinage of silver is very properly demanded, and by insisting upon legislation that will secure it "at once" the convention meant that it was not prepared to await the slow consent of others who are less interested in the question than we are.

It is a platform on which all differences can and should be united—it is a ticket which every democrat in Georgia can afford to support!

Now for another 70,000 majority!

## A Praiseworthy Effort.

One of the most notable events of the proceedings of the convention yesterday was the remarkably felicitous address of Hon. T. R. R. Cobb on his motion to make unanimous the election of Hon. J. S. Boynton as temporary chairman of the convention.

The address, which was brief and to the point, caught every man in the audience, and it was the unanimous verdict that his splendid effort won for him a greater victory than had been successful in his contest for the temporary chairmanship.

The speech was well-timed, delivered in splendid humor, was broad and patriotic, and the eloquent young orator made a host of friends by his manly course. It is no exaggeration to say that his speech was the hit of the day, for such was the comment of the entire convention.

## Gold and Farm Products.

The prospects held out to the southern farmers are not very attractive. Gold is going out and cotton is going down. The going out of gold contracts the currency, makes money harder to buy with cotton and other farm products, and reduces values all around. If the farmers had only cheap cotton to contend with, they could get along comfortably enough, but the cause that has prospered cheap cotton has brought about other unfavorable results. The land that produces cotton that must be sold for 5 or 6 cents a pound is not as valuable by one-half as it was when the cotton grown on it sold for 12 and 15 cents a pound.

The consequence is that land values have shrunk to meet the increased value of gold and the decreased value of their product. The tax returns made to the comptroller general will tell a more eloquent tale of shrinkage in 1894 than they told in 1893, when superficial observers were wondering what cyclone had struck land values in Georgia. The cause of the shrinkage in the value of real estate and the low price of farm products—the cause of all the financial and business troubles that have come upon the country during the past year—is to be found in the fact that gold alone has been made the debt-paying money of Europe and the United States. The rich and powerful creditors—the bondholders—have succeeded in taking away from silver the power to pay debts. This power rests in gold alone, and the consequence is that the demand for gold has more than quadrupled in the past few years. With the demand for gold more than quadrupled, and with no appreciable increase in the supply, the inevitable result has been a large increase in the value of gold. We cannot measure this increase in the value of gold by comparing gold with gold, but the moment we change the terms of an ordinary business transaction and simplify it, the fact becomes apparent.

Ordinarily, we say that a farmer brings his cotton to town to sell it. As

a matter of fact the farmer brings his cotton to town to buy money. He can exchange his cotton for money, but he cannot profitably exchange it for other articles that he may need, nor can he conveniently pay his debts with it. He, therefore, brings it to market to buy money. Twenty years ago, he could buy \$100 of debt-paying money with one bale of cotton. Today, he can buy a little more than \$30 in debt-paying money. He concludes from this—if his reasoning faculties are not numbed—that the value of gold, as compared with the product of his labor, has increased at a tremendous rate; and he is justified in this conclusion by the fact that the rate of increase holds good whether he brings cotton, wheat, corn or oats to market. He finds, also, that the value of his cattle, his horses and his lands has declined as compared with the value of money.

But if the debt-paying power of silver, which it possessed from the beginning of the government down to the day when John Sherman and a few republican conspirators caused it to be demonetized, there would be no hard times and no starvation prices. The people would be prosperous and contented even if every dollar of gold should take wings and disappear.

## Concerning Tariff Averages.

Comparatively few people have a clear idea of the difference in the tariff averages of the McKinley law, the Wilson bill and the Gorman bill.

The McKinley tariff does not average 60 per cent, as has been charged, but 49.18 per cent, which is a heavy tax, taking 50 cents out of a workman's pocket every time he purchases a dollar's worth of goods. This tax is clearly in the interest of a few monopolies and trusts, and according to a supreme court decision is robbery because it is not a tariff for revenue.

Now, let us see what the average is under the Gorman senate bill. The experts figure it out 35.68 per cent, or 3.17 per cent higher than the Wilson bill, which has an average of 35.51 per cent. The democratic tariff of 1846 averaged only 25 per cent, and a few years later it was reduced to 19 per cent. We had general prosperity under these low tariffs, and Henry Clay thought it feasible to have a permanent tariff average of 20 per cent.

The Wilmington Messenger in a careful review of these different tariffs says: The senate's increase over the house bill is mainly on sugar—the poor man's sugar. The increase on all other commodities aggregates but \$11,000,000. The experts tell us that in the senate bill the change in the percentages of duties to the value of the goods is very marked, except in the case of sugar, cottons, manufactures of flax and hemp, and woollens, reaching 14 per cent on tobacco, 5 per cent on cottons, two tables of the experts' report.

So under the Gorman protection bill you will pay tens of millions of dollars more for pensions than under the house bill; you will pay a decided advance on cotton goods and flax and hemp goods, and upon all woollens, including clothing, blankets, carpets, etc. You will also pay 5 per cent tax on cuffs and collars, for the benefit of twenty-one manufacturers living at 1107, N. Y.

In addition to the tariff revenues the senate bill will give \$2,000,000 on the increase upon spirits; \$3,000,000 from the income tax, and \$3,000,000 from gambling cars over the McKinley law. We give the two tables of the experts' report.

Estimate of revenues under house bill:  
 Customs, . . . \$124,657,429.32  
 Secretary's estimate of expenditures during the fiscal year 1895, which began on July 1, was \$448,306,739, and it has since been ascertained that his estimate was \$200,000 in excess of the actual expenditure. It is likely to be. This would indicate a surplus of \$1,000,000 under the house bill, and \$48,000,000 under the senate bill.

Estimate of revenues under senate bill:  
 Customs, . . . \$124,657,429.32  
 Internal revenue, additional, . . . \$3,000,000.00  
 Miscellaneous items (under present law), . . . \$20,000,000.00  
 Miscellaneous items (under senate law), . . . \$4,747,748.00

Total, . . . \$142,405,177.32  
 Estimate of revenues under senate bill:  
 Customs, . . . \$124,657,429.32  
 Internal revenue, (as stated above), . . . \$3,000,000.00  
 Miscellaneous items (under senate law), . . . \$20,000,000.00  
 Postal service (as stated above), . . . \$4,747,748.00

Total, . . . \$149,405,177.32

So we are threatened with a surplus under both bills. But averages are sometimes misleading. The McKinley tax is heaviest on the common goods used by the masses, and lightest on the fine goods consumed by the rich. The articles used by the poor are taxed from 100 to 150 per cent and even higher. The Gorman bill retains a higher tax on a large variety of household goods and the tax on sugar will take from \$40,000,000 to \$48,000,000 a year from the pockets of the people for the benefit of the sugar trust.

These comparisons, figures make it plain that democratic tariff reform today is not what it was fifty years ago. We are not likely to get anything like a tariff for revenue, but the fight should go on just the same. We are not going to get a satisfactory measure, but if we can take even a step in the direction of genuine reform we should be thankful. It will be something to get a tariff that is a shade better than the McKinley law, whether it comes in the shape of the house bill or the senate bill.

## A Strong Man's Weakness.

For many years people in New York have been wondering how long it would take to complete Collis P. Huntington's granite palace, and since it was finished they have been wondering when the millionaire would occupy it.

The residence is a magnificent one and is worth \$2,000,000. But Mr. Huntington has decided not to move into it. He offers the house for sale and will not live in it under any circumstances, much to the disappointment of his family. The explanation of the rich man's singular conduct will excite the amusement of some. Mr. Huntington has recently become impressed with the idea that if he moves into his palace he will die, and the first function within its walls will be his funeral. Nothing can shake his conviction. "Rich old men," he says, "build fine houses to die in." When he began the erection of his mansion in 1881 he did not regard himself as an old man, but thirteen years have made a change in his feelings. As he grows older he is more superstitious. He will

not occupy his new residence for fear of dying, and he will not ride in an elevator with a negro because he is afraid it will bring him bad luck.

It is unaccountable how these fancies overmaster strong men like Huntington. This man started out a farmer's boy, and by his shrewdness and boldness accumulated a fortune of \$100,000,000. He is a power in the business world, and yet he is swayed by the idle fears of the old women who believe in signs and portents and all sorts of omens. It seems that even the strongest men have their weak points, and in this case the millionaire's weakness takes the shape of superstition.

## Down in Dixie.

The fall outlook grows brighter every day. The wholesale houses north and west report unusually fine southern business for this time of year, and they feel confident that they will have a big southern fall trade.

Despite low prices, a large cotton crop this season will bring into the south an immense volume of money which cannot fail to immediately improve a situation that is now relatively better than that of other sections.

Besides cotton, the south has a big wheat crop this year, and the corn yield is tremendous, while in the west that crop is largely a failure on account of the burning droughts. The only

southern region afflicted by a drought is the Rio Grande valley in Texas, where the farmers have had seven bad crop years, the three last being total failures. The people of several counties in this valley are so destitute that the railroads are carrying contributions of food and clothing to them free of charge. With the exception of this one locality, however, the entire south has enjoyed splendid crop-making weather, and the industrious husbandman may now confidently expect his reward.

We have been disappointed in much of the legislation that was needed for the relief of our people—legislation which was solemnly pledged by the democratic platform—but our industry, economy and abundant crops will counteract the evils resulting from an oppressive financial and tariff policy. During the coming fall and winter in the region south of the Potomac there will be plenty to eat and wear, a big surplus to sell, and money enough to meet the legitimate wants of all. This is the outlook, and it should bring with it smiling faces and thankful hearts.

## Hon. William Clifton.

If there has ever been any doubt in the minds of the people of Georgia of the phenomenal popularity of this distinguished young Georgian, it must be dispelled by the vote he received yesterday for secretary of state. No man ever entered a race under more adverse circumstances and with a greater handicap than did Mr. Clifton. His adversary was one of Georgia's most distinguished sons, who had been several times a member of congress, and had the special advantage of having possession of the office for which Mr. Clifton's friends entered him in the nomination sweepstakes. Mr. Clifton's candidacy was announced after quite a number of the counties had acted, but notwithstanding all the obstacles with which he had to contend, he received at the hands of the convention a compliment of which any man might be proud, one hundred and forty-nine votes being given to him.

There is probably no man in Georgia who has more personal friends or who is more popular than the genial "War Horse from Chatham." He is a noble, loyal, true and patriotic fellow, and the state has used him, and it will not be long before she calls him to her service.

## No Hot Waves Here.

In New York and in the east, and as far south as Washington, there is great complaint about the warm weather. In those unhappy regions, they have what the newspapers call hot waves, and the singular thing about it is that these hot waves appear to roll in from the west, melting and scorching, and blistering, and roasting everything in their way.

A prominent Atlanta gentleman who happened to be in Washington a day or two ago, declares that he never before had such an experience. The heat seemed to be an unnatural exhalation from the atmosphere, enveloping everything and everybody in its sweetening, stifling embrace.

We have the same reports from the east—a hot wave almost unbearable. It is a little peculiar that while the sections to the north and west of us should be visited by these extremes of heat and cold, Atlanta and the Piedmont region should escape these visitations. When the thermometer in this region goes down to 20 degrees, the oldest inhabitants get together and unanimously agree that it is about the stiffest weather since the cold Friday in the thirties, when the mercury dropped to zero and the forest trees exploded under the strain with reports that sounded like dynamite cartridges. On the other hand, when the thermometer registers 90 or 95 degrees here, the oldest inhabitants get out their turkey-tail fans and vote that the weather is warmer than they have ever known it to be.

The truth is that Atlanta never has any hot waves. We have warm weather, but in the mountain air of the Piedmont region it is unaccompanied by the humidity that stifles the people of the north and eastern cities. And yet, in the midst of their throes of suffocation, they are told that the inhabitants of the hot wave belt find time in the midst of their sufferings to sympathize with the people of the south. They have an idea that if it is hot in Washington and New York, it must be unbearable in Georgia and the south.

In the midst of the hot wave at Washington the other day, a northern man congratulated a citizen of Atlanta that he was so far north during the heated term. But the Atlanta man promptly informed the northerner that if Atlanta were to have twelve hours of such weather it would be an experience so notable as to be talked about for generations.

Taking everything into consideration, we are surprised that the people of the north and east do not come up into the Piedmont region to cool off in the summer and stay here to keep from freezing in the winter.

A year of Atlanta weather would open their eyes to the fact that life is after all worth living.

## Is the German Emperor for Peace?

The general impression all over the world is that the Emperor William, of Germany, has the military crust and is longing for an opportunity to display his military genius.

This idea may be a mistaken one, if we are to believe the recently published account of the emperor's interview with M. Jules Simon. As the story goes, William said to the French statesman that he had reflected much on the subject, and had come to the conclusion that it is better to do good to men than to make them afraid. Simon remarked that the majority of his people were for peace, and this drew from the emperor the following apparently frank reply:

Your army has worked and has made a splendid record. It is ready. If by some accident it were to be sent to the front, it would find itself in the field against the German army, nobody could foresee the results of battles. That is why I regard as a fool or as a criminal any one who seeks to push the two peoples into war.

There is so much sound sense in these utterances that one feels disposed to accept them as a sincere expression of opinion. The man who would provoke an unnecessary war between France and Germany is undoubtedly, in William's phrase, a fool or a criminal, and it is also an accepted rule of action among enlightened Christians that it is better to do good to men than to coerce them by exciting their fears.

Unfortunately, there is little confidence to be placed in the fine talk of princes and rulers. They are sometimes loudest in their professions of peace when they are planning destruction and slaughter, and it is hard to reconcile the German sovereign's talk with some of his warlike speeches in former years. If he now has a more serious appreciation of his great responsibilities, both Germany and France are to be congratulated. A war between the two countries would be a calamity to all Europe.

## Our South American Trade.

A New York commission house writes to a Raleigh cotton manufacturer that there is considerable inquiry for textiles among the exporters to South America, and the growing demand for these goods in Spanish-America should be largely supplied by the products of the southern mills.

Another exporter in New York writes to a North Carolina mill man as follows: We have three men traveling in South America. They have not been there long, but it is already evident that there is an opportunity to build up an extensive business down there. We intend to keep up our efforts and expect to find an outlet for large quantities of goods in the export trade of the south of the equator. There are many goods made in the southern states that will find a ready market in South America, and our southern friends seem to take more interest in this subject and to be more willing to meet the requirements as to kinds of packages and styles of goods that are suitable than the manufacturers of New England are.

This is very encouraging and is directly in line with all that we have said for some years past in regard to the extension of our trade with the countries south of us. Already several large manufacturers in North Carolina are preparing to reach out for their share of the South American trade, and it is to be hoped that this will mean the over the south will follow their example.

The Spanish-American countries spend \$1,000,000,000 every year for imported goods, and of this amount the United States does not get more than one-fifth. Our first organized effort to secure this trade will be made through our Cotton States and International exposition, and it is safe to say that the New York exporters, as well as our southern producers and manufacturers, will gladly take advantage of the opportunity to meet their prospective foreign customers who will visit Atlanta in force next year. After the exposition the American exporters who send their dealers into Spanish-America will find that the people of Georgia cannot be so easily won over. The more thorough and effective work of the supreme court, the less intricate and perplexing will become the litigation of the future, and the people of Georgia, by resolution stop litigation, they must prepare to handle it in the most effective manner for the good of themselves and the state. It is a matter of saving to the state to pass this amendment to the constitution.

## GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Athens Banner, in a leading editorial, says:

The amendment increasing the number of supreme court judges to five instead of three, as at present, is a piece of necessary legislation. There is no opposition to it in the ranks of the democratic party, and the democratic ranks, but all patriotic Georgians would study the question thoroughly, they would inevitably come to the conclusion that the proposed amendment to the constitution is a wise and a necessary one, and that the people of Georgia, by resolution stop litigation, they must prepare to handle it in the most effective manner for the good of themselves and the state. It is a matter of saving to the state to pass this amendment to the constitution.

The Talbotton New Era says: "It is evident that the third party will make as hot a fight as possible for representative, not in vain, Colonel John T. Parker will represent Talbot county at the next session of the general assembly."

The Georgia Cracker: "August 8th the democratic congressional convention will be held in Greenville. There will be a grand rally of the democratic party in the ninth district. Hon. Carter Tate will be nominated for congress without opposition."

It is rumored that an effort will be made to run independent candidates for some of the county offices in Newton county at the election next January.

A democratic club is to be organized in Covington.

The Cartersville American says that the primary election for the nomination of a congressman and representatives will be held on Saturday, August 11th.

## FOUND IN THE FURROWS.

Albany Herald: The southern farmer now views a splendid growing crop of corn and cotton. In the western farmer sits and looks dolefully upon his parched and ruined fields.

Carnesville Tribune: The farmer who has not got a good crop now is out of sight. The chronic grump of a job and everything is serene. This is no time to place for a calamity howler.

Talbotton New Era: We are all satisfied with the prospect at present. Nearly everybody has wheat and oats and land in corn and peas, and if the seasons continue there will be the best late crop made that ever was known in this district.

Dallas New Era: From present prospects only the cotton crop this year can be made to exceed the actual crop in the cotton prospect is very good, but not so good as corn. Most of the cotton seems to be rather late, but is large enough, and very little of it has many bolls on it. The chances are that the cotton will be a very good crop of cotton made.

is, according to Dr. Bedloe, General Lieu, who was formerly governor of Formosa, and who received promotion to his present position for the ability and valor displayed in repelling the French invasion of that province a few years ago.

"I knew him very well," said the doctor, "through personal and business relations, while he was governor of Formosa. He bears a striking resemblance to China's great statesman, Premier Li Hung Chang. He is about sixty years of age, tall and thin, and wears a mustache and imperial. In appearance he is impressively commanding and in manner very affable. He is one of the most progressive men in the empire. For example, I remember that he built a railway himself and made a great sensation by appointing a civil residence or palace with a military residence."

The typical expressions of the members of those three liberal professions which Sir Thomas Browne says are all founded upon the fall of Adam are well enough recognized to have been long the prey of the caricaturist. Speaking very generally, the cleric's face is indicative of authority (of the thin-lipped kind) and of a dignified sense of the sanctity of his office. "Thou shalt not kill" is a less rigid, yet tell of decision. His eye is vigilant and sympathetic and his whole facial aspect conveys the idea of a fund of untapped wisdom. The lawyer's countenance is confident and confidential, with a pouncing alertness of the eye and a prevailing expression of weighty perspicacity.

Standing on a four-inch cornice 154 feet above the ground, Jerry Donovan, a house painter, carefully painted the gilded cross on the steeply rising Salem, Mass. He had his paint pot in one hand and a brush in the other and occasionally he turned to make faces at the crowd gathered below. The wretched man was drunk and drunk from his dangerous situation. When he grew sober enough to understand the risk he had run, he was a very different man. He had been an insane asylum.

A leading and learned publication, The Popular Science Monthly, says that "not even the smallest local shower has been produced artificially." This brings the scientist of the Popular Science Monthly squarely up against Professor Dismore, scientist of the Kansas State Normal school at Emporia, who claims that he has produced "local" showers. The professor is in the city of Emporia, in the county of Lyon and state of Kansas. Professor Dismore's claim in detail is that, procuring certain chemicals, and proceeding somewhat in the form and manner used in the manufacture of artificial ice, he did cause the clouds to rain, and the rain, as it is believed, of a certain area of cold air, and that from these clouds there descended mist, spray, moisture, or rain, on the roof of the building where the experiments were conducted.

Says a writer in Harper's Magazine for August: "The most important factor of the deadly amantia, with almost artful maliciousness, often concealed from our view of the human mind, the only remnant of the outer case being the cub or socket about the base of the stem, which is generally hidden underground, and usually there remaining as we place the plant in the soil. The 'cup' may be taken as the cautionary symbol of the genus amantia common to all the species. Any mushroom or toadstool, therefore, whose stem thus is hidden underground, and which is generally hidden underground, and usually there remaining as we place the plant in the soil. The 'cup' may be taken as the cautionary symbol of the genus amantia common to all the species. Any mushroom or toadstool, therefore, whose stem thus is hidden underground, and which is generally hidden underground, and usually there remaining as we place the plant in the soil. 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Savages wear rings on their ankles; civilized people wear them on their fingers, and the demand for these jewels seems to be increasing every year. J. P. Stevens & Co., the well-known jewelers, keep fully abreast of the times in these goods. They display a large variety of diamonds, rubies and sapphires, and in the matter of pure 18Kt band rings for wedding purposes they always keep a large supply of the new shapes. Remember the place, 47 Whitehall street.



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The only optical plant run by electric power in the state. All the latest inventions for testing eyesight; established twenty-three years. Headquarters for the United States, 12 Whitehall street.

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at 20 cents per hundred.

## IN JAIL SINCE APRIL.

John Williams Has Been Imprisoned on a Ball Trower Proceeding.

RELEASED ON A TECHNICAL ERROR

The Negro Had to Go to Jail Because He Couldn't Pay for a Watch—What Sheriff Barnes Said.

After an imprisonment for three months, virtually for debt, John H. Williams, a negro, was released yesterday on a habeas corpus proceeding before Ordinary Calhoun.

The entire amount involved was \$46, which was the alleged value of a gold watch sold by L. Snider, to the negro. The watch, as is often the custom, was sold to Williams on the installment plan. Failure to keep up with the installments resulted and a ball trower was taken out against the man and, as he claims the watch was taken by some one and he was unable to produce it.

This inability to keep forward the watch on demand caused him to be thrust into jail there to remain, leaving his family to get along the best they could, and absolutely without means to secure his release save by the writ of habeas corpus which was so effective in this case. Assuming that the negro's story was true, he was placed in jail, at the county's expense, to remain there. The watch was gone and he could not produce it. Having no money, he could not compromise the affair with Snider. In jail as he has been for over three months, he has had absolutely no opportunity of getting the amount due on the watch.

Another feature in this case was suggested by a statement of a man who is in position to know. He states that it is customary to require certain fees for the feeding and caring of the prisoner in all ball trower cases. This law, it would appear, if it is law and not custom, is apparently not enforced. The amount required is 25 cents per day. In this special instance it has not been paid and if paid would amount to \$22.50, or nearly as much as the amount the negro was to pay for the watch.

Sheriff Barnes had this to say in regard to the fees in ball trower cases:

"I am not aware that there is any law requiring the payment of fees for prisoners sent to jail on ball trower actions. I do not think that it is a custom.

"Nothing was said about the payment of this fee in court, and I don't know whether Mr. Snider will pay me or not." The negro was in jail 107 days on the reason that there was some inaccuracy in one of the documents.

The case of James Willie, who remained in jail on a ball trower more than three months, created considerable comment and much adverse criticism. The circumstances in both cases are nearly the same and the same man is plaintiff in the trower action. It is a matter of interest that a watch was involved in both transactions.

**WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST**  
Weather conditions over the country during the past twenty-four hours have been in an unsettled state. No section has been entirely free from local showers. In the south, showers were more general in western Florida, in Alabama and Mississippi than elsewhere. The heaviest rainfall reported in twelve hours was .80 of an inch at Meridian, Miss.

Warm weather continues to prevail everywhere but in the northwestern states. Temperatures yesterday above 70 degrees. In New York, Neb., the maximum was only 68 degrees.

Forecast for Georgia today: Probably a few scattered showers, slightly cooler.

Local Report for August 24.  
Mean daily temperature..... 78  
Normal temperature..... 78  
Highest in 24 hours..... 78  
Lowest in 24 hours..... 69  
Rainfall, 24 hours to 7 p. m..... .02  
Deficiency of rainfall since January 1st, 9.70

**STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.**

Barometric Pressure.	Wind Velocity.	Rainfall in Past 12 Hours.	Maximum Temperature.
Atlanta, Ga., cloudy..... 29.90	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Augusta, Ga., Pt. cl. .... 29.80	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Charlotte, N. C., cloudy .. 29.84	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Jacksonville, Fla., cloudy .. 29.80	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Knoxville, Tenn., clear .... 29.86	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Mobile, Ala., rain .... 29.85	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Montgomery, Ala., cloudy .. 29.84	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Pensacola, Fla., cloudy .... 29.80	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Savannah, Ga., Pt. cl. .... 29.87	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Tampa, Fla., Pt. cl. .... 29.80	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Wilmington, N. C., clear .... 29.92	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Abilene, Tex., cloudy .... 29.87	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Corpus Christi, Tex., Pt. cl. .. 29.84	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Fort Smith, Ark., cloudy .... 29.87	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Galveston, Tex., Pt. cl. .... 29.85	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Memphis, Tenn., cloudy .... 29.87	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Meridian, Miss., rain .... 29.87	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
New Orleans, La., rain .... 29.86	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Palmetto, Tex., rain .... 29.86	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
San Antonio, Tex., Pt. cl. .... 29.84	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Vicksburg, Miss., cloudy .... 29.84	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Baltimore, Md., cloudy .... 29.84	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Buffalo, N. Y., cloudy .... 29.74	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Cincinnati, O., Pt. cl. .... 29.80	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Detroit, Mich., clear .... 29.78	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Indianapolis, Ind., Pt. cl. .... 29.80	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
New York, N. Y., cloudy .... 29.80	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Norfolk, Va., cloudy .... 29.86	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Chicago, Ill., clear .... 29.90	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Denver, Col., rain .... 29.82	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Dodge City, Kan., Pt. cl. .... 29.82	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Huron, S. D., Pt. cl. .... 29.80	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Kansas City, Mo., clear .... 29.86	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
North Platte, Neb., Pt. cl. .... 29.82	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Omaha, Neb., Pt. cl. .... 29.82	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
Rapid City, S. D., Pt. cl. .... 29.82	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
St. Louis, Mo., Pt. cl. .... 29.80	Light S. by E.	0.00	78
St. Paul, Minn., clear .... 29.86	Light S. by E.	0.00	78

Real faith never grows weak by having to wait. Sufferers taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for chronic complaints should be patient as the result will be all that can be asked.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best of our plasters, make Carter's S. W. B. Plaster the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

**VERY CHEAP.**  
To New York, Boston, Philadelphia and the East.

Via Central railroad to Savannah, thence by line coastwise passenger steamer to the American flag. Tickets include meals and staterooms. Apply to Sam B. Webb, traveling passenger agent, 10, 12 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.  
July 1st sun tue fri

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she clung to Castoria.  
When she became a Woman, she cried for Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Saturday night hop at Sweetwater Park fri, sat.

## ABSOLUTELY NEW.

The Discovery of a Process of Artificial Digestion.

WHAT THE WRITER SAW.

Prominent People Express Themselves Freely Concerning It, and Just What They Say Is Made Public.

It is not often that science makes a discovery that demands special investigation on the part of the newspapers. Once in a while it does, however, such as occurred in New York recently.

It has been stated positively that a process has been found whereby food, mixed with fruit acids, became digested before it had even entered the mouth. Certainly if this was true it would mark an era in the history of civilization, and the writer was delegated to thoroughly investigate and report upon the same.

The first call was made at the office of the company which is now manufacturing the food in question, and I was permitted to inspect the process of manufacture. I found it exceedingly elaborate and scientific, and after inspecting it thoroughly I was shown the way in which it actually worked.

A piece of fresh meat was placed in an open dish and some of the pre-digested food mixed with it. Almost immediately there was a change in the color of the meat, next its fibers seemed to separate, and soon it became a liquid mass, the same as it does in the human stomach after being eaten. The effect, the change, the entire process, was most wonderful and speedy.

"This, as you see, is a demonstration of what we call 'the process'." said the manager, "but we prefer that you ascertain just what this food accomplishes with the people who use it. Here is a list of names and you are at liberty to see them, and ascertain just what their opinions are."

Armed with this list the writer began a tour of investigation, with the following results:

Sergeant Elias B. Dunn, chief of the weather bureau, was found in his office, looking exceedingly well. In response to my inquiry he said: "I have used the pre-digested food, Paskola, myself and in my family, and I must say that I have found it just what is claimed for it. In fact, I have been chafing the praises of it very steadily ever since I first began to use it. Why shouldn't I? It has built me up and made a new man of me. You see how fresh and rosy I am, and I intend to keep so."

Colonel John R. Follows, the eloquent district attorney of New York, in response to my question as to if I am called upon to deliver an address or make a speech upon which much depends, I first look out for my stomach. When that is healthy my brain is clear, my thoughts are logical, and it is comparatively easy matter to clothe them in proper language. When I am not feeling well I take Paskola, the pre-digested food, which sets the stomach right, clears the cobwebs from the brain and sets the machinery of thought and eloquence in motion. There is nothing like Paskola for such a purpose, and I believe it will help me before a jury than you would imagine."

Both Messrs. Howe and Hummel, the well-known lawyers, fully confirmed what I had already heard. Mr. Howe said: "Look at me! Feel how firm my arm is! You can see I am in perfect health. Yet I was, not long ago, advised by my doctor to go away for my health. My present condition is the result of the use of Paskola. It is a labor saving discovery—saves your stomach labor of digesting food. Try it as I did, and grow fat and jolly."

My partner, Mr. Hummel, said: "I have seen a number of people try Paskola whose stomachs were so weak that they could digest nothing else, but who were able to assimilate this pre-digested food without the slightest difficulty. I have known an adult man wasted of shadow by indigestion, who gained forty pounds in three months by its use."

Whenever I went the reports were the same, and I was forced to the inevitable conclusion that the food discovery had certainly been made for building up the system, increasing the strength and prolonging the life, without any drain or strain upon the digestive organs, which has been the great bane of our American life. Certainly the food really does prove so.

Any one who desires further information upon the subject should send for a free pamphlet to the Pre-Digested Food Company, 30 Reade street, New York.

**A SWEDISH BEAUTY.**

A Flaxen-Haired, Blue-Eyed Maiden from the Northland, Skol, sang long-fellow in his apostrophe to the great round tower at Newport, N. I., and which is supposed to be the most beautiful discovery of America. The Swede of today is another type from the traditional and warlike Vikings, whose conflicts extended over many centuries and are celebrated in song and story.

Sweden occupies the eastern side of the Scandinavian peninsula. It is best described as a broad plain sloping from the Kiole Mountains southeastward to the Baltic. The mountains adjoin Norway and Central Sweden has a charming lake region.

The climate varies greatly, from almost arctic in the north, where it is ice-bound for two-thirds of the year, to the milder three months of winter's normal duration in the south. Notwithstanding a large population, the population is and has been an increasing one. The religion of the people is Lutheran, and more

than half the population depend on agriculture and kindred pursuits for subsistence. Their ancestors, at least 150 years before the Christian era, crossed over and drove the aborigines into the forests of the north.

Their history has been a stormy one, but today they are a remarkable people, with a free school and compulsory educational system second to none in the world. University educational advantages are practically free, and most of the better classes speak one or more languages in addition to their own.

The dairy interest of the country is very large and a great quantity of butter is exported. The dairies are modern and the dairymen are of the most charming. Like most Swedes, they are very proud and cling tenaciously to their national costume, which is picturesque and becoming in the extreme. Their place in literature is of great importance, and they are proud of that, as of their history and everything else that is Swedish. There was a pretty example of the best type of Swedish art in the dairymen's order at the World's Fair, whose picture appears above.

It was thought until recently that there were but few authentic portraits extant of the many curious and interesting types of humanity who abounded in the Midway. After weeks of searching, however, two large collections were secured and purchased at a heavy expense, and these, supplemented by the choicest selections from the collection of J. J. Gibson, the official portrait photographer of the exposition, afford the bases for "Portraits of the World," a massive portfolio, which is practically distributed free to the readers of this paper. It is only necessary to send the proper coupon and one dime to the publisher, handling, postage, etc., and the portfolio is at the disposal of every one of our readers.

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## Delegates

Conservatism in advertising statement, the avoidance of all that is sensational, is a powerful element in holding popular faith in our daily store news. Confidence grows slowly. When secured it is priceless. We propose to maintain the position that has been won by a long and laborious career as a treasure to be guarded carefully. Hence, the constant watch on our Clothing, our Prices, our Advertising.

**ONE PRICE.**  
**PLAIN FIGURES.**

**AMERICA PHOTOGRAPHED.**  
Atlanta to the Gulf of Mexico. Series Nos. 1 to 20 All Are Now Ready.

Cut one of these coupons from The Constitution and bring or send it with five 2-cent stamps or ten cents to The Constitution and receive this beautiful book. All back numbers can be furnished on application.

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"A Library in Itself." Series No. 20.

Bring or send one coupon with 15 cents to The Constitution and one part of the dictionary will be delivered or sent you. Mail orders, to be promptly filled, must contain name and address of sender and specify the number wanted. Don't write on any other subject. Issued weekly.

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HISTORY OF THE...  
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Cut out one of these coupons, and bring or send it to The Constitution office with 93 cents, or 30 2-cent stamps, for above complete set of this valuable collection.

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Cut one coupon out and send or bring, with 90 2-cent stamps or \$1.80, to Art Department Constitution and you will receive this superb collection of World's Fair views. All back numbers can be furnished on application.

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Are the Best in the World!

This claim is fully substantiated wherever an "Alaska" is used.

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The principal causes of decay in meats and fruits are DAMPENESS and VARIING TEMPERATURE.

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The "Alaska" is constructed upon the latest scientific principles, by which LOW TEMPERATURE and ABSOLUTE DRYNESS OF AIR are naturally and inevitably obtained.

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The "Alaska" is a perfect DRY-AIR REFRIGERATOR, and the best one ever constructed.

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In the pine mountains of Northwether county, 1,200 feet high, combines the cool, bracing climate and freedom from mosquitoes with bathing more pleasant than the surf. The springs flowing 140 gallons 90 degrees in temperature, supplies the best bathing establishment in America, and a cure for dyspepsia, rheumatism, diseases of the liver and kidneys, and nervous prostration.

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With modern equipments and conveniences; amusements of all kinds. Good livery and low prices. Bar and billiards. For circulars and tickets at reduced rates apply at the Central railroad ticket office. Leave Atlanta at 4:25 p. m.; arrive at Warm Springs at 7:30 p. m.  
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